

CONDITIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF DETENTION FACILITIES IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

SYNOPSIS

California Penal Code §919 requires each Grand Jury to inquire into the conditions and management of the detention facilities within its County. In compliance with that requirement, the San Diego County Grand Jury visited (1) the seven detention facilities and six of the holding cells operated by the Sheriff's Department, (2) the two detention facilities operated by the Probation Department, and (3) the eight holding cells operated by city police departments. A chart summarizing the conditions noted during visits to the holding cells is located in Appendix A. The Jury also inspected the A.B. and Jessie Polinsky Children's Center.

PROCEDURES

Every member of the Law and Justice committee, as well as numerous other Jurors, visited each of the detention facilities and holding cells. During these tours, the Jury focused on the physical plants and programs available to the inmates. The administration's use of available resources was also evaluated.

The 2001-2002 Grand Jury inspected the following detention facilities operated by the Sheriff:

- Central Detention Facility
- George F. Bailey Detention Facility
- Vista Detention Facility
- Descanso Detention Facility
- Las Colinas Detention Facility
- East Mesa Detention Facility
- South Bay Detention Facility

In the course of its mandated duties, the Grand Jury reviewed Board of Corrections reports, Probation Department and Sheriff's Department information, and previous Grand Jury reports. During visits to detention facilities, the Grand Jury had the opportunity to observe programs, interview staff, and review written materials provided by the institution.

San Diego County Sheriff's Department Facilities

The Sheriff's Department is responsible for seven facilities. These facilities house adults who are in both pretrial and post-sentencing confinement, and provide extensive programming such as medical care, parenting training for pregnant inmates, and substance abuse counseling.

Without exception, the facilities were clean and well run; the staffs well trained and enthusiastically committed to their assignments. Two facilities are in dire need of major repairs—Las Colinas Detention Facility and the Vista Detention Facility.

The Jury believes particular note should be made of the Inmate Welfare Fund and its benefits to the inmates of all detention facilities. Money is collected for the Inmate Welfare Fund from commissary, vending machine and collect telephone contracts. Money collected is placed in a fund for each institution. That money funds the purchase or, in some cases, construction of computer shelves, library supplies, school supplies, landscaping, and the sewing program that produces uniforms for all detention facilities.

Findings

1. The Grand Jury found no evidence of overcrowding or inadequate attention to inmates' basic needs.
2. Repairs to the oldest of the detentions facilities, Vista and Las Colinas, are ongoing.

Recommendations

That the San Diego County Department of General Services:

- 02-39:** Review the maintenance needs of each of the Sheriff's Department's facilities to determine if additional on-site maintenance personnel are needed.
- 02-40:** Make an assessment of each of the Sheriff's Department's facilities, prepare a long-term preventive maintenance plan for each facility, and provide a copy to the head of each facility.
- 02-41:** Establish a specific point of contact for each of the Sheriff's Department's facilities to serve as its liaison for information and scheduling of maintenance.

CENTRAL DETENTION FACILITY

Date of visit: August 24, 2001

On the date of the visit, the inmate count was 741 (well below the Board of Corrections rated capacity of 904). The building opened in May 1998. In addition to the 225 sworn staff members who supervise the inmates, there are doctors, nurses, and numerous clerical personnel. There are 944 general population beds, 20 hospital beds, 30 psychiatric beds and 6 safety beds. This is one of four booking facilities in the County, with 5000 bookings processed per month. Police from surrounding cities and all sheriffs bring arrestees to this facility. The booking process determines the inmates' classification based upon prior history, violence level of the charge against them, and general health. Medical facilities are extensive and available to inmates upon request.

Since this facility is so new, no maintenance problems were noted or mentioned by staff.

VISTA DETENTION FACILITY

Date of visits: October 17, 2001; March 6, 2002

On the date of the first visit, the inmate count was 812 (below the Board of corrections rated capacity of 820). This jail is a four-story building, which was constructed in two stages, in 1977 and 1989. Vista Detention Facility handles all arrests and bookings by eight police and sheriff's stations and 14 substations in the area of the County north of Del Mar. There is a complete medical facility in house; however, inmates with acute medical matters are sent to Palomar or Tri-City Hospitals. The average length of stay for both sentenced and unsentenced prisoners is 30 days. Major maintenance and repair problems exist within the facility, most due to roofs that were poorly designed and leak.

Findings

1. Leaking water continues to cause damage.
2. Maintenance personnel barely manage to keep up with the repairs listed on the monthly schedule.

Recommendations

That the San Diego County Department of General Services:

02-42: Solve the problems of the leaking roofs.

LAS COLINAS DETENTION FACILITY

Date of visit: October 3, 2001

On the date of the visit, the inmate count was 688 (well above the Board of Corrections rated capacity of 399).

The facility was opened in 1979. Originally it was a juvenile institution, but is now an adult women's detention facility. There is an authorized staff of 130 deputies and 118 professional staff, plus supervisors. Nearly 14,000 bookings were processed during the year 2000. This detention facility handles 89% of the total number of women booked County-wide. Because of the age of its buildings, repairs are continuous. It is estimated by Sheriff's personnel that a replacement facility is eight years into the future, despite the fact that a site has been identified and money earmarked for such a facility.

Findings

1. This facility requires constant maintenance because of its age and heavy use.
2. There are only three maintenance personnel assigned to this facility.

Recommendations

That the San Diego County Board of Supervisors:

02-43: Proceed with construction of a replacement women's detention facility, now.

EAST MESA OTAY DETENTION FACILITY

Date of visit: January 9, 2002

On the date of the visit, the inmate count was 434 (above the Board of Corrections rated capacity of 344).

This facility, originally a Probation Department Camp, was transferred to the Sheriff's Department in 1991.

East Mesa is a low-security facility where approximately 300 of the inmates are workers and work 8 hours a day in a variety of positions. They operate the print shop, prepare food for all of the County's detention facilities, clean clothes, manufacture mattresses, and perform a number of labor-intensive tasks that save millions of dollars yearly for the County of San Diego. Some inmates work outside the facility on various County projects. In addition to the work programs, there are nine academic, four vocational and four self-help programs. The high school GED program issued 91 graduation certificates during the 2000 school year.

East Mesa runs a fully operational 12,000 square foot print shop, producing report forms, business cards, and various other printing jobs for County operations.

Of particular interest in terms of cost benefits is the food service production. In a 38,000 square foot facility, 34,000 meals are prepared daily, chilled and placed into inventory. Meals are then distributed to other detention facilities and reheated before being served. Annually, 7,500,000 meals are prepared at an average cost of 65 cents per meal.

In the past fiscal year, a number of major capital improvement projects were completed. The inmate classrooms, counselor's office and the chaplain's office were all remodeled at a cost of \$10,000. This included new sound barrier walls, painting, carpets, cabinets, and a computer lab. Improvements to the Trusty Operation Center, at a cost of \$11,000, resulted in improved movement of inmates through the inmate worker screening process.

Despite the above, staff assessed the overall maintenance performance as very poor. The baseline formula for on-site maintenance is flawed. A larger maintenance staff is needed as the facility ages. At East Mesa, two maintenance workers were initially assigned, now there is only one.

Findings

1. Maintenance remains a major source of concern.

2. There is no contact person in General Services available to Sheriff's staff to handle their questions, clarify schedules and address other concerns.

GEORGE F. BAILEY DETENTION FACILITY

Date of visit: January 9, 2002

On the date of the visit, the inmate count was 1,493 (above the Board of Corrections rated capacity of 1,332).

This detention facility opened in April 1993 and is the County's largest maximum security jail and is one of four booking facilities. It houses a highly diverse population with unique incarceration needs. There is an old and feeble unit, young and tender unit, and a transvestites and transsexual unit. There is a total of six housing units.

Programs and services, including social visiting, official visiting, medical screening, counseling, meals, and religious services are delivered to the inmates in the housing units. The health care facilities consist of a 24-bed infirmary, isolation cells, medical offices and specialty medical clinics. Specialty clinics include ones which provide treatment for TB, diabetes, orthopedic problems, and internal medicine, as well as dental and oral surgery. This facility also has a complete fire department on site.

The facility houses both sentenced and unsentenced prisoners. Approximately two-thirds of the population has on-going obligations to appear in court.

This facility is well worn. It is operating as efficiently as possible, considering the inmate population housed there. However, maintenance is a continuing problem. When this facility opened, there were 22 maintenance personnel assigned; on the date of the visit, there were only 14, including one supervisor.

Findings

1. Many of the plumbing facilities were not functioning. Valves were leaking and showerheads need replacing.
2. There are insufficient maintenance personnel assigned to this facility.

Recommendations

That the San Diego County Department of General Services:

02-44: Fix or replace all defective plumbing fixtures.

DESCANSO DETENTION FACILITY

Dates of visits: November 20, 2001; May 14, 2002.

This is a low-to-medium risk security work camp for adult males 19 to 60 years of age, with a median age of 30. At the time of the first visit, there were 223 inmates; on the second visit, there were 216 inmates. The Board of Corrections rated capacity is 225; however, there will be the capability to house twice that many inmates when all the dorms are operational. Sixty percent of the inmates are Spanish speaking. There are 4 teams of deputies (with at least one Spanish speaker on each team) and seven administrative deputies. The Jury noted that while the rules were posted in both Spanish and English, the titles were only in English, giving the impression there are different rules for Spanish speakers than for English speakers.

There are nine dorms, with 3-4 out of service and being renovated at the time of each visit. Each dorm houses 32 inmates. There are no lock-down facilities; there is no history of escapes; and there has never been an attempted suicide. Having a low stress, safe, hospitable environment and observing basic human rights for both staff and inmates are the goals of the facility staff. There is a panic alarm in each building in case of an emergency.

Descanso boasts a record of having more inmates who receive high school diplomas and G.E.D. credentials than any other detention facility in the County. There are church services, Spanish Bible classes, and court-ordered classes (including A.A., N.A., parenting, and anger management) available. There are also computer, landscaping, building, and wood shop programs available. Jobs are both on- and off-site and include kitchen helpers, dormitory cleaners, grounds keepers and landscapers for schools, freeways, and County buildings.

The inmates try to make a positive contribution to the neighboring community, as demonstrated by the covered bus shelter that they built for local school children. They helped to build the administration building and to renovate the dormitories. On the Jury's second visit, a new guard building had been built, and the repair shop and the dorms being renovated had new roofs. The majority of inmates are trustees, who are paid 50 cents a day.

Inmates sent to Descanso are in good physical condition with no known serious psychological problems or psychotropic medication requirements. Four nurses conduct sick call twice a day and the medical clinic is open 16 hours, 7 days a week. A doctor is available one day a week. In an emergency, patients are transported to Grossmont Hospital. An expanded helicopter pad has been constructed for this purpose. Once a week, inmates needing dental care are taken to the clinic at the George F. Bailey Detention Facility. With completion of the new administration building, the medical spaces are being prepared for expansion, with new modern security doors. An automatic defibrillator and other new equipment are already available.

This aging facility shows the usual problems consistent with constant use. Problems with the Department of General Services' response time to repair needs were expressed; meetings with General Services' upper management have produced no apparent improvement.

The only area designated for inmate visits is outdoors. During inclement weather, visits are cancelled. This is the only facility allowing contact visits. Deputies do not like these contact visits due to the likelihood of the importation of contraband into the institution. A combination inmate processing and visitors center is in the design stage.

Findings

1. There are immediate maintenance requirements that do not appear to be addressed by the Department of General Services.
2. The medical facility is too small and out-of-date.
3. The rules of the institution are posted in Spanish and English; however, the titles are only in English.
4. A new administration center is being built.
5. Deputies do not like inmate contact visits.

Recommendations

That the Sheriff's Office Descanso Facility:

02-45: Construct a visitor's center.

SOUTH BAY DETENTION FACILITY

Date of visit: November 28, 2001

On the date of the Jury's visit there were 351 inmates (below the Board of Corrections rated capacity of 382).

The South Bay Detention Facility is a non-booking facility for adult male inmates located below the courthouse in Chula Vista. It opened in 1982. Rules are given orally in both English and Spanish, and are also posted in both languages in each module. There are 55 deputies, five sergeants, one lieutenant, one training coordinator and one counselor working at this facility.

The average length of stay is three days, with a maximum stay of one year. Many of the low-risk inmates are gang members or border crossers. The majority of the inmates like being here, rather than in another facility, which has a direct bearing on their better behavior. According to staff, the layout and design contribute to the positive inmate attitude and the structured environment is something many of the inmates do not have on the outside. It is advantageous being in the same building as the courts.

There are no formal education classes offered. There are A.A., N.A., and anger management classes available.

Of special note is a class called "Get The Facts," presented by the Community Coalition for Inmate Health. A counselor and nurses teach the class. Its main focus is to teach inmates about HIV, AIDS, STDs, and TB (how you contract it, how to protect yourself, how to find out if you have it, where you can go for help, and where you can get more information). Classes are held twice a day and are taught in both English and Spanish.

Medical staff is on duty 16 hours a day. The inmates are, for the most part, healthy. There are five registered nurses who work on two shifts daily, 7:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Doctors are on site twice a week. Patients needing emergency treatment are sent to UCSD Hospital or the Sharp Hospital that is located across the street from the South Bay facility. Dental patients are sent to the clinic of George F. Bailey Detention Facility once a week.

There are four modules containing 20 cells each. Two were out of service and being repaired at the time of the Jury's visit. There are four disciplinary cells (which are monitored 24 hours a day, by both auditory and visual means) and a protection cell for a high-profile inmate.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT FACILITIES

JUVENILE HALL

Date of visit: September 19, 2001

On the date of the Jury's visit, the number of detained juveniles was 500 (over the Board of Corrections rated capacity of 375).

This facility, operated and supervised by the Probation Department, is mandated by law for the temporary detention and supervision of minors pursuant to Juvenile Court Law. The original building was erected in 1954. Various remodeling and expansion projects have been completed since then.

There are thirteen living units, which house both male and female wards (separately), 50% of whom have already been sentenced. The age range is from 8 to 18 years old.

Video surveillance of all spaces went into effect on September 19, 2001.

The wait for a court hearing is approximately three weeks, with additional time until sentencing. Approximately half the detainees are waiting for placement in foster homes, residential treatment facilities, Juvenile Ranch Facility, Girls Rehabilitation Facility, Youth Correctional Center or the California Youth Authority.

About 30% of the wards require and are provided psychotropic drugs. San Diego County's Juvenile Justice Commission has noted that offenders housed at Juvenile Hall are becoming an increasingly disturbed population. Most detainees have been confined due to molestation and serious armed crimes. More than 50% of the wards are gang members. Between the years 1987 and 2000, there was an 89% increase in offenses that lead to an admission to Juvenile Hall. The average length of stay at Juvenile Hall is 28 days.

There are 48 to 52 staff members, which results in a 10 to 1 ratio of supervision. All juveniles must be in school Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The classes are held in the living units.

A new juvenile hall with a capacity for 380 beds has been funded and construction began in early 2002. Completion of this facility is anticipated in January 2004, with occupancy to take place by March 2004. This is a \$52 million dollar facility designed to house chronic, violent offenders. The County's population of violent youthful offenders has been growing, and it is expected that it will continue to do so.

The availability of medical care is comprehensive. Major medical problems are handled at Sharp Memorial Hospital. The Mental Health Unit has 16 staff, including psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers and interns.

The physical plant is shabby and worn. There are not enough rooms for confidential interviews. There is obvious deferred maintenance.

Findings

1. There is a need for additional interview rooms.
2. The recreation area is worn, strewn with trash and generally depressing in appearance.
3. Maintenance is needed to refresh badly worn areas.

Recommendations

That the San Diego County Department of General Services:

02-46: Renovate the recreation area.

02-47: Review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine whether additional maintenance personnel are needed.

That the Probation Department:

02-48: Provide more classrooms for the regular education program.

GIRLS REHABILITATION FACILITY

Date of visit: September 19, 2001

The Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF) is housed in the same building as Juvenile Hall. The present unit consists of 33 beds. Funding has been approved for a new 20-bed wing to be constructed. This \$1.1 million expansion to the Girls Rehabilitation unit is funded primarily by a State grant. The new wing is expected to be ready for occupancy by January 2003.

The programs in the facility include vocational training, drug and alcohol treatment and basic schooling. The daily routine and program schedule is tightly structured. Wards are from 11 to 18 years of age.

'Breaking Cycles' is a program designed for delinquency prevention and to improve juvenile justice and community response of offenders through graduated sanctions. These sanctions include prevention, supervision, treatment and incarceration of juvenile offenders. Overall, expected outcomes include a reduced juvenile arrest rate and fewer out-of-home placements. The goals of the program are to reduce the need for incarceration by increasing community-based intervention and intensive in-home support to address youth and family drug dependence issues in an integrated fashion.

School attendance is mandatory. The San Diego County Office of Education oversees a curriculum of math, language, physical education, social studies and science.

Thirty days before the release of a ward to the family, parents and/or guardians are notified and assisted in planning for the girl's successful return.

The primary complaint by the wards appears to involve the quality of food. The Jury shared lunch with the girls at GRF on the date of the visit. The food was bland, tasteless and entirely uninteresting. It is noted that an identical complaint was made the year before. It is unfortunate that this Jury noted no improvement.

Findings

1. This facility is successful in intervening in the cycle of delinquency.
2. The facility displays a shabby and worn appearance.
3. The facility is in the process of adding 20 beds.

CAMP BARRETT

Date of visit: January 30, 2002.

On the date of the Jury visit, there were 109 wards in custody and 10 confined in Juvenile Hall for various reasons. The Board of Corrections rated capacity for this location is 144.

Camp Barrett is a Youth Correctional Center located in a rural setting on seven acres near Barrett Reservoir, 47 miles from downtown San Diego. Temperature extremes are common.

This camp serves male juveniles from 16 to 19 years of age, who have committed serious or repeat crimes. Sentences range from a minimum of 9 months to a maximum of 18 months. Each ward can earn one-third off his sentence for 'good time'. The average stay is 6 to 8 months.

Admittance to a Probation Department camp requires a screening process, which rejects certain applicants. No one with a history of arson, fire setting, sex offenses, suicidal behavior or severe emotional disturbances is admitted. They must also be physically fit and able to perform heavy labor.

Wards must attend school and must work. The schedule includes one week in class, followed by one week of work. Both the work and school schedules are based upon a six-hour day. Work outside the facility is primarily on County roads and parks. The school program is under the auspices of the San Diego County Office of Education. Programs are provided to wards in substance abuse prevention, anger management, conflict resolution, communication skills, CPR, first aid, parenting skills, career guidance, and job finding skills. The juveniles who are sent into the community to work earn 65 cents a day.

The wards are housed in three buildings, each with two dormitories. Wards clean their own space. The Jury found all dormitories clean and well maintained. A fourth building was under renovation during the Jury's visit. Signs of maintenance were apparent and there was evidence of deferred maintenance.

Medical care is available. A nurse is present seven days a week. A psychologist is on the staff and a medical doctor visits once a week. Wards are transported to Juvenile Hall for dental and vision care.

The staff appears well trained, with high morale. Moreover, the staff seems dedicated to the camp's mission of providing skills and education necessary for successful return of the wards to the community. About 90% of the wards complete the program. Seventy-five Probation Officers are sworn staff members.

Findings

1. There is no vocational element in the school program.
2. There are not enough computers available in the classroom.
3. There is deferred maintenance.

Recommendations

That the San Diego County Probation Department and the San Diego County Office of Education:

02-49: Add a vocational element to the school program.

02-50: Add more computers in the classrooms.

That the San Diego County Department of General Services:

02-51: Review the maintenance needs of this facility to determine if more on-site personnel are needed.

JUVENILE RANCH FACILITY

Date of visit: December 19, 2001

The Juvenile Ranch Facility (JRF), which includes Rancho del Campo and Rancho del Rayo, is located in Campo.

This facility is a minimum-security institution run by the Probation Department for boys from the ages of 13 to about 16½ -17 years. This institution is part of the Breaking Cycles program. Youth are referred to the program for evaluation by Juvenile Court. Once accepted, they are required to participate in the program for a period of 90 to 365 days (as specified by the Court).

There are five dormitories at JRF, with only four currently in use. One dorm houses those juvenile delinquents with no identifiable drug problems. The program is modeled on a behavior modification plan. Another dorm houses first-time offenders whose usual stay is 25 to 30 days.

Two of the dormitories house substance abusers. Placement is based on age. One, known as Rayo I, is for younger boys from 12 to 16 years of age; the other, Rayo II, is for boys from 16 to 18 years of age. Substance abuse education is provided, and alcohol and drug specialists and mental health staff works with the boys, both individually and in a group.

Recently, a modified drug treatment community was developed in collaboration with the Phoenix House Program in one of the dormitories. The program was implemented in February 2001 and all supervisory personnel are pleased with the early results. Comprehensive services are offered, with

daily group and individual counseling, goal setting and lifestyle changes being the focus of the program. Some of the behavioral improvements noted include fewer wards removed for fights and less overall violence in the dorms. The funding for this program comes from the Inmate Welfare Fund.

All wards must attend school. The San Diego County Office of Education provides the education staff.

There is no indoor recreation facility. The basketball and volleyball courts were recently renovated and paved.

Findings

1. There are no indoor recreation facilities.
2. There are no vocational components in the school program.

Recommendations

That the San Diego County Probation Department and the San Diego County Office of Education:

02-52: Develop a program for vocational classes.

COMMENDATIONS

The 2001-2002 San Diego County Grand Jury makes the following commendations based upon their observations during detention facility visits and interviews with members of both the San Diego County Sheriff's Department and the Probation Department.

The Captains and Deputies we met were well informed, highly cooperative, and eager to share with the Grand Jury their extensive knowledge of the functioning of their departments. They are resourceful and use considerable ingenuity to accomplish tasks that truly require thinking 'outside the box'. The promotion process appears to be alive and well, and is surely a factor contributing to positive attitudes and high morale. The Jail Information Management System (JIMS) needed by deputies for information on inmates went on-line May 14, 2002 and is working County-wide.

This Grand Jury interviewed the Commander of Detentions Operations and the Division Manager of the Industry and Inmate Programs Division, who provided a detailed review of the Inmate Welfare Fund. This fund generates \$3.9 million in revenue from commissary sales and telephone contracts for telephones located in the detention facilities. Applications for money grants from this fund are generated by the Sheriff's detention facilities and detention facilities operated by the Probation Department. A committee determines how the money will be awarded. Among the programs this fund supports are: A.A., N.A., AIM, ONE, CODA, HIV Education, Domestic Violence, Effective Family Relations, Positive Family Relations, Survivors of Abuse, parenting classes, and a program for pregnant inmates.

In addition to the above mentioned rehabilitation programs, the following educational/vocational programs are funded by the Inmate Welfare Fund: General Education and Development, Adult Basic Education, English as a second language, computer literacy, nursery and landscaping classes, building trades, commercial/janitorial/laundry instruction, graphic arts production, Sewing, high school diploma program. All vocational programs taught in the detention facilities are directed toward employment in jobs that pay at least minimum wage.

Of particular interest was the Las Colinas sewing program. This program produces uniforms for all inmates in the seven detention facilities. It provides valuable work experience for women participating in the program. The Inmate Welfare Fund money purchased the professional sewing machines. This program is serving a vocational need and is highly cost effective. Its continuance and expansion are encouraged.

REQUIREMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS

The California Penal Code §933(c) requires any public agency which the Grand Jury has reviewed, and about which it has issued a final report, to comment to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of the agency. Such comment shall be made *no later than 90 days* after the Grand Jury publishes its report (filed with the Clerk of the Court); except that in the case of a report containing findings and recommendations pertaining to a department or agency headed by an elected County official (e.g. District Attorney, Sheriff, etc.), such comment shall be made *within 60 days* to the Presiding Judge with an information copy sent to the Board of Supervisors.

Furthermore, California Penal Code §933.05(a), (b), (c), details, as follows, the manner in which such comment(s) are to be made:

- (a) As to each grand jury finding, the responding person or entity shall indicate one of the following:
 - (1) The respondent agrees with the finding
 - (2) The respondent disagrees wholly or partially with the finding, in which case the response shall specify the portion of the finding that is disputed and shall include an explanation of the reasons therefor.
- (b) As to each grand jury recommendation, the responding person or entity shall report one of the following actions:
 - (1) The recommendation has been implemented, with a summary regarding the implemented action.
 - (2) The recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future, with a time frame for implementation.
 - (3) The recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation and the scope and parameters of an analysis or study, and a time frame for the matter to be prepared for discussion by the officer or head of the agency or department being investigated or reviewed, including the governing body of the public agency when applicable. This time frame shall not exceed six months from the date of publication of the grand jury report.
 - (4) The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable, with an explanation therefor.
- (c) If a finding or recommendation of the grand jury addresses budgetary or personnel matters of a county agency or department headed by an elected officer, both the agency or department head and the Board of Supervisors shall respond if requested by the grand jury, but the response of the Board of Supervisors shall

address only those budgetary or personnel matters over which it has some decision making authority. The response of the elected agency or department head shall address all aspects of the findings or recommendations affecting his or her agency or department.

Comments to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court in compliance with the Penal Code §933.05 are required by the date indicated from:

RESPONDING AGENCY	RECOMMENDATIONS	DATE
Department of General Services, County of San Diego	02-39, 02-40, 02-41, 02-42, 02-44, 02-46, 02-47, 02-51	09/04/02
San Diego County Sheriff	02-45	08/05/02
San Diego County Board of Supervisors	02-43	09/04/02
San Diego County Office of Education	02-49, 02-50, 02-52	09/04/02
San Diego County Probation Department	02-48, 02-49, 02-50, 02-52	09/04/02